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The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Generally fair and continued warm Tuesday and Wednesday. Indiana—Fair and continued warm Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate northeast and east winds. Tennessee—Generally fair and continued warm Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE LATEST.

At the session of the naval board of inquiry at Annapolis yesterday Mrs. Sutton's letters in reference to the death of her son, Lieut. James N. Sutton, were made public. In the letters she accuses Lieut. Adams, Utley, Osterman and others of beating her son to death, and then charges Adams with firing a bullet into the dead man's brain to bolster up a story of suicide.

Mrs. Mary Scott Castle, who slightly wounded William B. Craig when she fired at him in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, was released from prison under \$5,000 bail after six days of imprisonment. Mrs. Castle's brother, Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., who came from the South to aid her, obtained a bondsman. Mrs. Castle's case was adjourned until to-day.

An indicated wheat total yield of 432,920,000 bushels, compared with 437,905,000 bushels, finally estimated last year; an average condition of winter wheat 90.3 against 90.1 a year ago, corn 84.4 against 82.5, spring wheat 91.6 against 90.7, and oats 85.5 against 76.5. This summarizes yesterday's crop report of the Department of Agriculture.

That the time between conventions of the National Irrigation Congress is virtually wasted because of the lack of a business-like plan of procedure was the opinion of R. Inauger, chairman of the Board of Control of the Congress, in his address at the opening session yesterday at Spokane, Wash.

The Greek flag was lowered yesterday from the Cretan military barracks at Candia. The Greek Government's reply to the Porte's note is friendly in tone and denies any designs on Crete. The willingness is expressed to leave the entire question to the four protecting Powers for decision.

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent at The Hague says that a rumor is in circulation there that Count Zeppelin, the famous German aeronaut and builder of the Zeppelin type of dirigible balloon, is dead. The correspondent adds that he has been unable to confirm the rumor.

Leaving her home early on Saturday afternoon to place flowers on the grave of her father, Anna Schumacher, 17 years of age, who resided with her mother in Rochester, N. Y., was attacked by one or more unknown men, criminally assaulted and murdered.

John M. Sharp, a prominent stock and grain broker of Louisville, whose firm closed all trades and suspended operations here last week, and whose whereabouts have been concealed for several days, died of Bright's disease in a Detroit sanitarium yesterday.

The woman who was found dead Sunday in the woods near Detroit with evidences of assault and murder, was identified as Mrs. Martha Galah, of that city. She had not been seen by her family since she left home early Saturday morning on an errand.

Nearly 1,000 freight handlers struck at Fort William, Ont., without making any formal demands on the Canadian Pacific railroad, by whom they were employed. Business, in consequence, is at a standstill. The men are said to want an increase in wages.

President Taft yesterday received a message of congratulation from the Philippines for his efforts in securing the passage of the Philippine tariff bill. The message came from Acting Gov. Forbes at Manila. The President sent a suitable reply.

Gov. Comer, of Alabama, yesterday signed the Carmichael prohibition bill, which immediately became the law. Under the new act no beverage containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol can be sold legally in the State.

Theodore Harris, banker and capitalist, died last night after a week's illness at his home on East Chestnut street, in Louisville. He was 51 years of age and was actively engaged in business up to the time he was taken ill one week ago.

On motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney all the indictments in the alleged night riding in Calloway county were dismissed with leave to re-submit the case to the grand jury.

COUNT ZEPPELIN REPORTED DEAD

Unconfirmed Statement Comes From The Hague.

Underwent Operation At Cologne Recently.

Inventor of Greatest Dirigible Balloons.

ISOLATED BY ALL GERMANY.

London, April 10.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Telegraph from The Hague says the Kaiser, who is visiting Count Benckise, a Dutch nobleman, was greatly affected by intelligence of the death of Count Zeppelin, the inventor of the dirigible balloon which bears his name.

No Confirmation.

No confirmation of the Count's death has been received from other sources. It was not known that he was beyond suffering from an abscess on the neck, upon which a trivial operation was performed at Cologne several days ago.

Built Great Airship.

A little bald-headed man of unassuming manner and unassuming appearance, who spent the latter years of a very full life in making navigable the ocean of the air was Gen. Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, of Berlin. This same little man was one who was idolized by all the German people, petted by the Kaiser and secretly feared—at least by those who were not his friends. He was a man who lived on a certain little island all because of one great achievement.

That he had designed and put into practical construction a ship of the air, a dirigible balloon, was the one achievement that he was proud of. He was a man who lived on a certain little island all because of one great achievement.

Descended From Fighting Knights.

Ferdinand von Zeppelin was born in 1838, the son of a small Wurtemberg nobleman. He was a descendant of fighting knights, and his family had been in the service of the emperor since the time of Charlemagne.

In Thickest Of Fray.

The young man, so it was afterward recorded by Gen. Schuler, on the eve of his death, was a man of great courage and a great deal of force of character. He was a man of great courage and a great deal of force of character.

First Ascent In Balloon.

It was while he was with the Union army that the young German officer's first taste for aeronautics was gained. He was a man of great courage and a great deal of force of character.

All But Zeppelin Surrendered.

It was at Reimschhof that a squadron of Chasseurs rode the riders. One fell to fall in the war and the rest had surrendered but Zeppelin. He struck a Frenchman from his horse with his sword, mounted the horse and after two days of the greatest hardships he made his way into German territory.

Killed Himself With Acid.

Newport, Ky., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Coroner W. W. Tarvin was notified today of the suicide of William Binder, 70 years of age, who was working for the family of William Menke, near the Kenton-Boone county line. Binder walked into the room where the family was sitting and drank a quantity of carbolic acid. He had poured out enough to kill him.

Mortally Wounded By Brother.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 9.—Jap Lindsay, aged 21 years, a stockyard employee, was fatally shot by his brother, Clarence Lindsay, aged 19 years, in a quarrel at their home. The load from a shotgun entered his left side, and he died instantly. The shooter, the aged mother of the brothers, was wounded. Clarence Lindsay surrendered to the police.

Beginning of Lifework.

Count Zeppelin began to study the problem of aerial navigation when he was yet a boy of 18. Then, as a novelty and the telegraph was only just beginning to be used, he, by whom everyone thought to be "crazy," quite seriously set out to inform himself on the history and theory of air flying. Even after he was married

DEATH CLAIMS JOHN M. SHARP

Breathes His Last In Detroit Sanitarium.

Well-Known Broker Victim of Bright's Disease.

Body To Reach Louisville At Noon To-day.

BURIAL AT STATE CAPITAL.

Death from Bright's disease in St. Mary's hospital, at Detroit, Mich., yesterday morning, the victim of a more or less mysterious departure of John M. Sharp, the well-known Louisville stock broker. Mr. Sharp left Louisville a week or more ago, and it was said he was in the city of Detroit, Mich., to submit to an operation for Bright's disease. It developed that he was not there, but that he had been in the city of Detroit, Mich., to submit to an operation for Bright's disease.

Early Education.

When about 13 years of age Mr. Sharp's people moved to Bardonia, N. Y., where John M. Sharp was educated in a Presbyterian school under the tutelage of Dr. Colver. After three or four years he left Bardonia and came to Louisville. Later he went to New York City, where he received a short time of education at a school in the East.

While attending school in New York Mr. Sharp made frequent trips to Chicago to see his father, Solomon Sharp, who was in the quartermaster's office there. While on one of these trips he met a man named Cuddey, a member of Cuddey Brothers' great meat packing concern. The man remained for a short time in the city, but he never returned. He never happened to be in the same city.

Those who will serve as pallbearers at the funeral of Mr. Sharp are J. Duff Reed, John Cuddey, of Chicago, Judge Henry Barker, C. J. Doherty, R. D. Bakrow and Sol Reed.

Gov. Willson Calls Meeting of County Officers.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—Gov. Willson today prepared a proclamation to the people of Kentucky calling upon them to assist the sheep owners and proper authorities in stamping out the disease of "scabies" in the State. The proclamation was issued in the name of the Governor and was signed by the Governor.

His Was Familiar Figure.

Every day Mr. Sharp could be seen hurrying up and down the city's principal streets, a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character.

Always Cheerful.

One of his employees said last night that the entire office force felt downcast over the calamity that befell the firm. The man who was the most prominent in the office was John M. Sharp. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character.

Left City Saturday.

Mr. Sharp's illness became known here only a week ago last Saturday when he left Louisville for Detroit, Mich. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character.

No Developments at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Whether the active steps toward eradicating the disease of "scabies" in the State are prompted by the sheep breeders of Kentucky in their communication to the Secretary of Agriculture, or by the effect of staying the disease of "scabies" in the State, is not yet ascertained. The Secretary of Agriculture is in the West and will not be back until Saturday.

Native of Nova Scotia.

The early years of Theodore Harris were not those of a boy born with a silver spoon in his mouth, by any means. He was born in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, February 1, 1858. His father, J. Duff Harris, was a merchant by profession, and his mother was Miss Lydia Ann Harding, born in Nova Scotia.

Smelter Shut Down By Strike of Furnace Men.

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 9.—The Pueblo and its vicinity are in a state of alarm because of the strike of the American Smelting and Refining Company in this city. The smelter is closed down as the result of a strike called last midnight by the furnace men employed at the plant. The men went out after being refused the old scale of two years ago, which was 25 cents a day over the present scale. During the night it became necessary to guard the plant by a force of deputy sheriffs.

Belief That Turkish Government Fears Committee of Union.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The Greek press today is full of reports that the Turkish Government has not yet been received by the Committee of Union. The Committee of Union is a secret organization in Turkey which is active in the promotion of the independence of the Balkan States.

AGED BANKER SHAKES NO REST

Theodore Harris Was Native of Nova Scotia.

Came To Louisville When a Mere Youth.

Widely Known As Capitalist and Philanthropist.

MAN OF MANY INTERESTS.

Theodore Harris, banker, philanthropist, capitalist and one of the best-known financiers, not only in Louisville, but in Kentucky, died at 9:30 o'clock last night at his residence, 305 East Chestnut street, after a week's illness. Mr. Harris was taken suddenly ill last Tuesday afternoon while driving in Jacob Park with his son, Credo Harris. As soon as Credo Harris noticed that his father was quite ill he hastened home and sent for Dr. J. A. Fleener. Dr. Fleener soon found that Mr. Harris was suffering from something like hemorrhage of the brain and intimated that his case was a critical one. Dr. Fleener was almost constantly with Mr. Harris until death came.

From the time he was a child Mr. Harris never showed any signs of rallying. On the other hand, every evidence possible was given that his life was slowly, but surely, ebbing away. After the second day of his illness his relatives and friends realized the fact that he was not far off, as his extreme age was such that there was not sufficient vitality to resist the attack.

For several days before his death he was unable to speak, or collect his thoughts, although he apparently knew those about him and seemed to know that he was being done. When he died his son, Credo Harris, was 18 years of age. He had two daughters, Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard and Mrs. William Reinecke, the latter of New York City. He also had a son, Credo Harris, who was 18 years of age. He had a wife, Mrs. Lila Harris, who was 45 years of age. He had a son, Credo Harris, who was 18 years of age. He had a wife, Mrs. Lila Harris, who was 45 years of age.

His knowledge application to business and knowledge of men and financial affairs were attributes which he carried into the State. He had been going to his office in the Louisville National Banking Company's bank, Fifth and Market streets, daily until he was stricken last night. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character.

Also in the Cretan question, the note continues, the Turkish Government itself has several times had occasion to proclaim that the conduct of Greece has been frank and loyal. Then, when he first organized the Louisville National Bank he had an interest in the State and in the city of Louisville. He was a man of great energy and a great deal of force of character.

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Mrs. Sutton's Letters Read In Open Court.

Declares Defendant Officers Guilty of Conspiracy.

Shot Fired To Conceal Effects of Beating.

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"We have been accused of holding a star-chamber session," declared the Judge Advocate, "and, beside, there are many other mothers who are entitled to know why their sons are accused of crime."

A hot wrangle ensued. Henry Davis, counsel for Mrs. Sutton, did not offer an open objection to the reading of the letters, but he argued against the necessity of making them known, inasmuch as the evidence in the investigation. The letters were four in number, and they were written to H. M. Swartz, a clerk in the Marine Corps Paymaster's office, at Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Sutton. The court decided that they be read.

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\$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES
BOYS SHOES \$1.25 & \$2.00

W. L. Douglas Shoes are Better Value for the Price than Ever Before.

The quality, workmanship and style cannot be excelled. A trial is all that is needed to convince anyone that W. L. Douglas shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes.

W. L. Douglas reputation for the best shoes that can be produced for the price is world wide. He stands back of every pair and guarantees full value to the wearer.

CAUTION—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom.

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W. L. Douglas, Brookline, Mass.

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SELECT

A loose stone and have it set to your taste. We are showing some beautiful settings and designs. Send for booklet on diamonds.

LEMON & SON,
 (Incorporated)
 Jewelers, 411 Fourth. Est. 1828.

\$5 ST. LOUIS
AND RETURN
SEPT. 4, '09.
B. & C. S-W.

Leave 9 p. m., return any train till 9:28 p. m., September 4, City Office, Fourth and Market, Depot, Seventh and River.

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ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT.

Alcohol Strongest Drink In Alabama Now.

Unless "Blind Tiger" Sticks To His Lair.

Gov. Comer Signs Carmichael Prohibition Bill.

NO GROG FOR SEADOGS.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 9.—Gov. Comer, at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon, signed the Carmichael prohibition bill, in the presence of Mrs. J. N. McEl, president of the Alabama division, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other women.

An odd coincidence was that Senator Hamberger, of Mobile, was the only member of the Legislature present. He had gone to the executive office on other business. Senator Hamberger was one of the two Senators who voted against the bill, and the only Senator who spoke against it.

The first work of the House to-day was to ratify a minor amendment to the Carmichael prohibition bill, which passed the Senate Saturday, and return it for the signature of the president of the Senate.

To-night there is no legal sale in Alabama of any drink with over one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. Places of suspicion may be closed by injunction and the presence of a revenue license from the government is prima facie evidence of sale.

The Fuller bill and the Ballard bill are still pending in the House. They are more radical than the Carmichael bill, and are designed to aid in the enforcement of the latter. The Fuller bill prohibits any sort of liquor advertising and forbids every salaried official of the state to accept of any gift or bribe.

The Ballard bill provides for the impeachment of officers who fail to put the law into effect. Both of these bills will be passed.

Constitutional Amendment To-Day.

The contest over the bill submitting to the people in November an amendment to the Constitution excluding liquor from Alabama forever, will come on in the Senate to-morrow Wednesday. Both sides to the contest claim victory.

Senate to-day took up the discussion of compulsory education. Senator Reynolds presenting a bill which he declares will reach the whites, but which he conspires to keep from the negroes. The bill is for at least two months of schooling each year for all children from 8 to 14 years of age.

A vote probably will be reached to-morrow.

By a close vote in the committee, the bill authorizing women to serve as advisory members of school boards in Alabama was reported favorably to the Senate to-day and went on the calendar. It may come up on third reading to-morrow. The bill is fostered by the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs.

Public opinion is the most powerful weapon of defense against unjust legislation. The sentiment of the majority of the people of Mobile is that prohibition is impracticable and unjust.

Mobile is a seaport town and all of its working people are engaged in pursuits which the commerce of the coast requires. These people are very much opposed to prohibition.

The merchants who get the trade of these people are inclined to sympathize with their customers. F. O. Hoffman, a Mobile representative in the State Legislature, said:

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WELL-KNOWN LOUISVILLE BROKER SINKS TO REST IN SANITARIUM IN DETROIT, MICH.

Although the School Board met last night to ratify contracts for supplies for the ensuing year, it was Dr. L. N. Bloom, president, who uttered the sensation of the evening along entirely different lines. Dr. Bloom, having informed the school trustees that the election of the school trustees at the June meeting was unconstitutional and that as a result the board was now minus just seven such officers. Some of the trustees present had helped put the "crew" in office by slipping them over the platitudes of Dr. Bloom's absence. Reform in the board got an awful jolt when some of the old trustee officers were thrown overboard.

Dr. Bloom's basis for his cry of illegality is backed by the Constitution of Kentucky, and from the way Howard Lee, the School Board's attorney, talked last night, it appeared probable that Dr. Bloom would have the legal backing of the board to substantiate his charges. The seven trustee officers were elected by secret ballot just how it is impossible to ascertain just how each trustee voted.

Dr. Bloom read the trustees a section of the Constitution which states in unmistakable language that all representatives of the people must vote viva voce.

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SAYS ELECTION WAS NOT LEGAL

President Bloom Springs Sensation At Meeting.

Truant Officers Chosen by Secret Ballot.

Contrary To Constitution of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY TO GIVE OPINION.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of **Dr. J. C. Watson** and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its base is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of **Dr. J. C. Watson**

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

GOING TO WASTE WARM WEATHER

ARE COUNTRY'S NATURAL RESOURCES, SAYS SPEAKER.

E. J. Watson, Of South Carolina, Addresses National Irrigation Congress.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9.—"The Government of the United States is sitting idle while millions of dollars worth of natural resources are going to waste."

The Appalachian forestry bill which passed the House and Senate two weeks ago, is the first step toward the disposal of the public lands in the mountains.

The highest mark reached by the mercury yesterday was 93 degrees at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Every man and woman that ventured forth in the morning in the lightest and coolest apparel that could be obtained. No heat prostrations were reported.

In the business districts electric fans were kept turning from the time the first rays of the sun appeared until the last package of merchandise was loaded on the depot to be shipped by the afternoon train out of the city in the afternoon. Porters and janitors were kept on the jump during the day.

The question of a meeting place for next year has narrowed down to a fight between San Francisco and Pueblo, Colo. The National Irrigation Congress is to be held at San Francisco.

Among the other cities mentioned in the contest are El Paso, Tex., and San Antonio, Tex.

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See the New

Bookwood

Art Pottery, a display of which is made in our window. More beautiful than ever. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Kendrick's

Write for Jewelry Catalog.

LEMON & SON, Jewelers, 411 Fourth. Est. 1828.

\$5 ST. LOUIS

AND RETURN

SEPT. 4, '09.

B. & C. S-W.

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Courier-Journal.

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DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

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Louisville, Ky., 1843.

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Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

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Communications.

All communications should be addressed
to the Editor, and not to individuals.

If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have their names
returned they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine
proof, but return postage must be in-
cluded.

TERMS.

Monday Evening, Aug. 9.—The New
York stock market ruled strong until the
publication of the Government crop re-
port, when considerable realizing took
place, which left prices at the close show-
ing mixed gains and losses of small frac-
tions, compared with Saturday's final fig-
ures.

Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 to 2 1/4
per cent, with the ruling rate 1 1/2. Time
money was firm and fairly active at 2 1/4
to 4. Sterling exchange was steady.

The Chicago wheat market broke near-
ly 2 cents, following the opening of the
report, and closed 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 net
lower. All deliveries sold below the dollar
mark. Corn closed steady, and oats
and provisions easy.

The cotton market opened easy at a de-
cline of 1/16 to 1/8 points, and ruled easy
most all day on reports of rain in Texas.
Final prices showed decline of 5 to 7
points compared with the opening.

The Chicago cattle market was steady,
the hog market 1/2 cent lower and the sheep
market steady to 1/2 cent lower.

The Roar of the Minotaur.

The story of the Minotaur is not
wholly imagination. Candia, or Crete,
has been exacting its tribute from the
nations since the days of legendary
Thebes, and before Berengaria, in
neighboring Cyprus, made thing no
deceitfully unpleasant for Richard Yea or
Nay.

It has acquired the evil habit of get-
ting in the way of peace and progress;
it has nurtured aspirations and nursed
ambitions; it sees its opportunity in
the studied carelessness and the nervous
trepidation of its tutors, and its aptness
to grasp a profit is something more
than Levantine. Fishing in troubled
waters made fortunes for Genoese,
Venetians and Cypriotes in the days
gone by; for those anarchic hybrid
races, quick-witted and nimble-
fingered, who could swindle and
whield with equal grace Saracen and
Frank, Jew and Gentile. Shall your
Crete be less ingenious? Is not his
Cretean be pure Hellenic than that of
modern Hellas, whom he is willing to
honor with his allegiance?

If consanguinity and racial affiliation
are an asset in international politics,
then undoubtedly the Creteans belong
wholly to Greece, a consideration which
has hitherto restrained the Powers from
too rigid or loyal an interpretation of
treaty obligations. For, as to these
latter, there can be no sort of doubt.
Prior to the Greco-Turkish war of 1897,
the suzerainty of Turkey was complete;
when that trouble was over an auton-
omous government was created under
the protection and guidance of England,
France, Italy and Russia; it expired by
limitation last month, and in spite of
Young Turkish threats and old Cretan
hints, the protecting hand was with-
drawn according to schedule. When
we consider that the Governor and Vice
Governor (or whatever may be their
title labels) were respectively a
prince of the royal Grecian house and
an ex-premier of the same country, it
is not at all surprising that allegiance
to Greece was at once proclaimed, and
that the Crescent paled before the
Cross.

The Young Turks, however, have no
notion of relinquishing a dominion
which Europe continues to acknowledge
and respect; they would be glad to ex-
terminate a few more of those pusil-
lunous Greeks, to whom they admin-
istered so merciless and effective a
drubbing in Epirus; they have a mis-
sion, too, and international jealousies
are such, they believe, as to give them
a free field.

For anyone whose tastes run to the
unexpected the Cretan situation is of
the same character of interest as a
powder magazine guarded by inveter-
ate cigarette smokers. Albania,
stirred up by a "great foreign Power,"
is in revolt, so far as present informa-
tion goes, against anybody and every-
body, in Monastir 40,000 people are
clamoring for war against Greece, and
the "sublime Porte" feels great anxiety.
Gen. von Goitz Pacha is expected
at Adrianople, and the "foreign Power"
is sufficiently identified by the fact
that the dignitary in question was once
aide de camp to Von Moltke.

What does it all portend? Is it con-
ceivable that a Europe that permitted
Austria to fear up the Berlin treaty as
to one of its major provisions, is likely
to grow restive and irritable over so
natural and inevitable a development
as the complete Hellenization of Crete?

And yet, if Germany and Austria are
willing to see Turkey secure in the

Mediterranean compensation for Balkan
buffeting, may not Russia and Great
Britain be heard from?

The Minotaur was always mysterious
and menacing. Have times changed?

Reformer Versus Assassin.

Simultaneously with the assassina-
tion of Sir William Hutt Curzon Wil-
lie in London by Madar Lal Dhangra,
an Indian engineering student, comes
the publication of an interesting article
upon the unrest in India by Saint Nihal
Singh in the American Review of Re-
views. The Englishman who was mur-
dered at a social gathering was the
right hand man of Lord Morley, Min-
ister of State for India, and the mur-
der was plainly an outcropping of the
anarchistic movement which has been
more or less sympathized with by a
portion of the vernacular press of In-
dia, particularly the Calcutta newspa-
pers edited by Indians. The Indian
contributor to the Review of Reviews
is described in an explanatory note as
a traveler and journalist—a contributor
to the Indian newspapers and to Euro-
pean and American periodicals. He is
evidently a reformer, but he does not
write like an anarchist. Moreover he
expresses himself as an optimist.

According to Mr. Singh terrorism is
exotic in India and destined to die a
natural and speedy death. He credits
the British Government with having
shown wisdom in acknowledging the
political progress of India at a time
when East Indian anarchism were on
trial for their lives at Alipore, and says
that this action cut the ground from
beneath the feet of such East Indians
as might have joined the ranks of the
Nihilists. But Lord Morley's reform
scheme, which Mr. Singh calls "the first
great step to remove from India the
stigma of being governed by an an-
tocracy in this day and age," was sanc-
tioned by the King of England in May.
Evidently Madar Lal Dhangra did not
feel that the ground had been cut from
beneath his feet. He committed the
murder when the provocation had been
removed, if the objection of the In-
dians to autocracy has been the root
of agitation and cause of assassination
in India.

Lord Morley's reform—which Mr.
Singh says is the vitalization of the
scheme of Lord Ripon who, in 1882,
attempted to initiate a representative
administration in India—increases, nu-
merically and in weight, the native ele-
ment in the Indian Government. It
gives the Indians a majority in provin-
cial legislative councils, and gives them
a hand in making laws to govern their
constituencies, leaving a veto power
with the head of the province, an En-
glishman.

To quote Mr. Singh:

"The feature of the scheme that more
than any other gladdens the heart of
India is that permitting the four large
provinces of India each to have one na-
tive in the provincial executive council.
This taking of the East Indians into the
innermost governmental sanctum is an
extraordinary departure, so far as India
is concerned. On the one hand, it shows
that the Powers that administer India
are convinced of the loyalty to Britain of
the native population. On the other hand,
once for all it settles the debatable point
as to whether or not the native of Hin-
dustan has executive ability. Viewed
from any standpoint whatever, this for-
mulation of the reform scheme fundamen-
tally changes the very fabric of the Indian
governmental constitution, especially
as it is considered that at the instance
of Lord Morley two East Indians recently
were taken in as full-fledged members of
the Secretary of State for India's Council,
and also that a native Indian barrister
has been taken into the Supreme Execu-
tive Council of India. The psychological
effect of the reforms initiated by Lord
Morley may be stated as giving a new
impetus to East Indian aspirations for
autonomous government, infusing a new
faith in the native mind over and over
again, and also in the desire of the
Great British to gradually permit the
Indian to come into his own."

As to the real causes of Great Brit-
ain's having made a concession to the
sentiment in favor of autonomous gov-
ernment those most concerned differ.
The British Minister of State and Lord
Minto, the Viceroy, scoff at the idea
that Great Britain has given ground
under the pressure of anarchistic ac-
tivities or of agitation. The Indian
agitators boldly assert that it is to
them that the millions of India should
return thanks. In the meantime the
anarchist proceeds to apply murder as
a relief measure quite regardless of
the expressions of satisfaction with
which the leaders of the reform party
greet the concessions of Great Britain.
It is quite probable that the British
have been influenced more by the re-
spectable Indian politicians, coupled
with the general Asiatic awakening and
the growing fitness of the Indians for
participation in the government of their
country, than by the assassinations and
attempted assassinations which have
punctuated the progress of the reform
movement. But the terrorist, developed
during the course of the agitation, and
looked upon leniently by some, at least,
of the publicists and orators in whose
cause he has gone to extremes, con-
stitutes an ugly factor in the Anglo-
Indian problem, and one with which
both the Indians who are real reformers
and the British must reckon. Mr.
Bannerjee, an Indian editor who is well
known in England and who has been
heard of upon this side of the Atlan-
tic, says in commenting upon the mur-
der in London that the Indian stu-
dents learn anarchy in Europe. This
is true chiefly in the sense that they
learn bomb throwing from Europeans.
Apparently they absorb at home a good
deal of the anarchistic desire to smash
the British which expresses itself in vi-
olence and to introduce European meth-
ods of murder. And plainly it is har-
dly the dignitary in question was once
aide de camp to Von Moltke.

It does not seem probable that Lord
Morley's reform scheme will at once
eliminate terrorism. The reformer,
pleased with concessions granted, and

taking credit to himself for them, will
continue to agitate as violently as be-
fore. Unless he makes a sincere and
vigorous effort to call off the bomb
throwers, terrorism will probably con-
tinue to exist. Once he is stirred to
the point of murder nothing but blood
satisfies the anarchist. He wants re-
venge—for grievances real or fancied—
rather than reform. He is fired by hat-
red of a class rather than righteous
indignation against a condition. It is
not so much the "humane autocracy,"
but the haughty Briton that awakens
the blood-lust in such men as Madar
Lal Dhangra, and causes the East In-
dian assassin to march stoically to the
gallows and die unrepentant with
"Bande Mataram" upon his lips, fancy-
ing himself a martyr to the cause of
liberty.

In a situation in which race prejudice,
combined with a desire for reform, pro-
duce terrorism, the British, as govern-
ors of a population six times as large
as that of the United Kingdom, are
demanding provincial self-government
and dreaming of eventual freedom from
alien government, face a problem beset
with puzzling difficulties. The de-
portation of agitators without trial, to
which the highest type of reformer ob-
jects upon the good ground that it is
not a Twentieth century method, will
hardly serve to permanently quiet the
obstreperous. In fact, it must rest with
the respectable and earnest Indian po-
liticals rather than with the British
to suppress the bomb thrower by cre-
ating a sentiment against him. If they
are sincere in their condemnation of
bloodshed they may do a great deal in
this direction.

Newspapers and Crime Stories.

A criticism frequently made of news-
papers is that they devote too much
of their space to stories of crime. Prob-
ably there is no complaint that is more
often heard when the newspaper is a
subject of discussion. That these criti-
cisms and complaints are not justified
is demonstrated very thoroughly
by an article written and copyrighted
by Arthur I. Street, publisher of
Street's Pandex of the News, in Chi-
cago. Mr. Street goes into an exten-
sive and careful analysis of the mat-
ter published last year by the lead-
ing newspapers of the country.

In his summary, which embraces
thousands of items handled by tele-
graphic press associations and by spe-
cial correspondents, Mr. Street shows
a total of 443 items relating to lead-
ing criminal cases. Items relating to
other topics are given as follows:

Foreign news, 2,280; Congress, 1,140;
railroads, 679; Roosevelt, 560; Taft,
456; banks, 396; Democratic party,
330; educational, 325; Germany, 317;
Republican party, 305.

Of minor crimes there is a showing
of 900 items. These relate to suc-
cides, murders, robberies, embezzle-
ments, arson and various other events
having a criminal feature. They, of
course, are legitimate items, such as
newspapers cannot ignore in their cap-
acity as purveyors to the public de-
mand for news. It will be noted, how-
ever, that when these minor crimes
are added to the number of reports
dealing with the leading criminal cases
there is still an overwhelming majority
of items relating to noncriminal news
matters. Of his itemized record Mr.
Street says:

"It shows beyond any possible cavil that
the amount of news in the daily press of the coun-
try far outweighs the sensational and the
superficial. It demonstrates that the
newspapers are even more alive to things
that make for real progress than they
are to crimes or any of the baser evils
of society. And it thoroughly substantiates
the claims of those who understand the
value of the press for the most com-
prehensive, valuable and effective factor
in modern human advancement."

No man is more competent than Mr.
Street to make an analysis of this
character. For more than sixteen years
he has been in the business of index-
ing the news and in his work has regu-
larly utilized the newspapers of all
the leading cities of the United States.
His Pandex is carefully and consci-
entiously compiled and has received
the highest commendation from news-
papers and the business world in gen-
eral. He knows what he is talking
about and his tables very clearly indi-
cate that a good many persons who
have harshly criticized the press have
done so without any conception of the
facts in the case.

Mr. Street has done an important
service to the newspapers and to the
public in his compilation. It will re-
move an erroneous impression from
many a "casual reader" and will mod-
erate the asperity of many a "carp-
ing critic."

How Not to Oil Roads.

"The macadam streets of Louisville,"
says Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane in
her report upon "The Sanitary Condi-
tions and Needs of Kentucky," "are in
need of much repair. It would be a
great advantage if the city could con-
nect all of its parks, and their beauti-
ful Paducah gravel roads, by boule-
vards such as belt Kansas City, for
example; a road made by plowing up
the ground to the depth of four inches,
mixing it thoroughly with crude oil
containing much asphaltum and rolling
it with heavy rollers. Such a road
may be flushed and hand-spread like an
asphalt pavement, and lasts well if
heavy wagons with narrow tires are
kept off of it. It is, of course, much
cheaper than asphalt pavement. Oil of
a proper kind might be well used to
lay the Indian to murder.

It does not seem probable that Lord
Morley's reform scheme will at once
eliminate terrorism. The reformer,
pleased with concessions granted, and

the parks, but who knows that the
deepest impression left upon anyone
who goes to them is that a part of the
journey must be made over ill-paved
streets. A park system such as Louis-
ville has is a tremendous asset, but it
remains, to an extent, unavailable
when the ways to the parks and to the
parkways, are so difficult of passage
as to discourage the pleasure-seeker.

A more general use of oil as a dust
layer and road preserver would, of
course, prove beneficial. But in the
meantime much good would result
from a more careful—or, rather, less
careless—distribution of oil upon roads
and streets where it is used. To at-
tain results the oil should not be ap-
plied in wide pools and deep puddles
unless the object in view is to increase
the business of persons who earn an
honest livelihood by repainting gasoline-
driven and horse-driven vehicles, and
those who sell divers garments of
woolen and cotton. Oil applied in pud-
dles makes a road impassable for a
considerable length of time, then just
passable and finally good. By the time
it reaches the stage last described the
work is done over again, and again
those who use the road must splash
through a slippery loblolly at risk of
wheel and limb and life in a motor
car and with damage to vehicle, cloth-
ing and disposition in either car or
carriage. Gobs from the parent mass
of oil disengage themselves and land
here and there upon the person or
property of the unoffending user of the
road where they display an adhesive
quality unequalled by that of liquid
court plaster. A little more care—a
little more time perhaps, even a little
more money if necessary—expended
upon distributing oil evenly, makes a
road upon which it is a pleasure to
ride or drive.

A private roadway oiled with some
care for consequences is the best illus-
tration of the carelessness with which
public roads and streets are usually
oiled. And the public roads and
streets, oiled upon the wide pool and
deep puddle plan illustrate the adage
that what is everyone's business is no-
body's business.

Let us have more oil on the high-
ways, by all means, but it should be
applied with a view to usefulness and
in a manner calculated to cause the
least annoyance, inconvenience and
expense to those who travel over it.
It should not be dumped and left to
distribute itself at leisure over the
road, the running gear of passing ve-
hicles and the wardrobe of the body
politic.

The resolutions of the Democratic
convention in Pennsylvania, criticizing
President Taft for having failed to
force downward revision, indicate a
degree of peevishness out of all propor-
tion to the prospects of downward re-
vision which existed before the evic-
tation of the consumer was formally
announced.

A rantankerous Alabamian reminds
the dusty and determined Legislature
of his State that "it will still be possi-
ble to get whisky at the drug store upon
the prescription of a physician." And
the malleable right of a Southern gen-
tleman to feel "poorly" cannot be
abridged by legislative enactment.

"Range

THE WHOLE TRUTH

About Glidden Tour Tire Results
And the Grounds Whereon

Diamond TIRES WIN

AVERAGE TIRE COST PER CAR ON DIAMOND TIRES (And all Diamond Tires were regular stock tires)	\$26.84
AVERAGE TIRE COST PER CAR ON ALL OTHER MAKES (Five different well-known makes used)	\$38.16
AVERAGE TIRE COST PER CAR ON MAKE OF TIRES HAVING SECOND LOWEST COST RECORD	\$33.55
BLOWOUTS ON DIAMOND TIRES	2
BLOWOUTS ON OTHER TIRES (Approximately equally proportioned among the different makes)	7
STONE BRUISES OF DIAMOND TIRES Note with what greater strength Diamond Tires resisted bruising as compared to STONE BRUISES OF OTHER TIRES (Approximately proportioned equally among the different makes)	8
NUMBER OF CARS ON DIAMOND TIRES HAVING NO TIRE REPAIRS WHATEVER	1
NUMBER OF CARS ON ALL OTHER TIRES HAVING NO TIRE REPAIRS WHATEVER	1
*NUMBER OF CARS USING DIAMOND TIRES	13
*NUMBER OF CARS USING OTHER TIRES	27
CARS CONTESTING FOR GLIDDEN TROPHY ON DIAMOND TIRES	8
CARS CONTESTING FOR GLIDDEN TROPHY ON OTHER TIRES (Three different makes of tires)	5
POINTS PENALIZATION ACCOUNT TROUBLE WITH DIAMOND TIRES	0
SETS MARSH QUICK ACTING RIMS ON ALL CARS IN TOUR	14
SETS OTHER QUICK ACTING RIMS USED (Divided among four competing makes)	13
Total length of tour, 2,636 8-10 miles; roads much worse than general average of highways. (*Not including motor buggy having Diamond Motor Buggy Solid Tires, whose record was perfect, or truck which also used Solid Tires.)	

BEAR PARTICULARLY IN MIND

That the above record is figured impartially and based on strictly reliable observations. (Detailed figures sent on request.)

Many conflicting claims as to tire performances in the Glidden Tour will be made. Read them all, put confidence where you will, but the above is the record reduced to dollars and cents. Representations will come to you that such and such number of cars went through on original casings. So did the cars on Diamond—every one of them—but not on all four original casings, in every instance.

AND NOTE THIS

No Diamond casings or tubes suffering injury were repaired en route and returned to cars to permit of advertising a finish on original casings or tires. It is known this was done in various instances.

REMEMBER

No penalties were or could be imposed for tire trouble. Tires could not contribute to or detract from any car's chance of winning the Glidden or any other trophy.

Any contestant was at perfect liberty to change tires at any time without penalty.

A perfect or imperfect score bore no relation to tires, one way or another.

The only measure of comparative tire efficiency available in the whole tour is that of cost for the mileage delivered. But what measure is better suited to determine relative tire values?

AND REMEMBER

That scores of other public events—and thousands upon thousands of individual tests have confirmed the annual Glidden Tour verdict—Diamond Tires are the best and the most economical.

Take the 1,000-mile tire test made by the Chicago Motor Club, a conspicuous Diamond victory—take the six-months' Upkeep Contest of a well-known automobile manufacturing concern—also won on Diamond Tires—take endurance runs, sealed Bonnet contests—take any test you will—IN POINT OF DURABILITY DIAMOND TIRES HAVE NEVER SUFFERED A DEFEAT.

REMEMBER ALSO

That although the course of this year's tour was nearly 1,000 miles greater than in 1908, and the roads worse, Diamond Tires made the same good showing they made last year, and, conditions considered, a still lower mileage cost.

THESE TELEGRAMS ARE SELF-EXPLANATORY

Kansas City, Aug. 1.—Chalmers-Detroit car 32 wins Detroit Trophy on Diamond Tires. Two still in air. My whole tire service perfect.

Kansas City, July 30.—Congratulations on service given by Diamond Tires on our No. 5 car. Four original casings are on the car after 2,700 miles of hard work and in splendid shape.

Kansas City, July 31.—Diamond Tires on White car have finished Glidden Tour with Cleveland air in two tires. Two punctures only trouble. Very satisfied. H. N. SEARLES.

Kansas City, July 31.—Our Premier car No. 1, Diamond Tires, gave satisfactory service throughout Glidden Tour. Well satisfied. WEBB JAY.

Kansas City, July 30.—Remarkable service was given by Diamond Tires on the Thomas No. 11, largest and most powerful car in Glidden Tour. Two punctures and a cut only trouble in entire run.

Kansas City, July 30.—Mason car 115 finished Glidden Tour on four original Diamond casings and same show practically no wear. Well satisfied. C. F. CLAIBERNE.

THE DIAMOND RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio.

BLUEGRASS FAIR

Opened By Gov. Willson,
Guest of Honor.

HEADS PROCESSION OF AUTOS A
MILE LONG.

RECORD-BREAKING ATTEND-
ANCE AT LEXINGTON.

MAN DIES SUDDENLY.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 9.—[Special.]—One of the largest crowds that ever attended the first day of the Bluegrass Fair assembled at the fair grounds this afternoon to greet Gov. A. E. Willson, who was the guest of honor, and to witness the automobile races, which were the chief feature of the day's programme. While a number of people had arrived at the grounds during the morning to enjoy the music and inspect the fixed exhibits, the fair was formally opened when Gov. Willson, at the head of an automobile parade, arrived in front of the grandstand at 2 o'clock.

North Broadway through the principal streets of the city before winding up at the fair.

The leading car, which was the only one permitted to be decorated, was Gov. Willson and Adj. Gen. P. P. Johnston and a party of women. Gov. Willson being smilingly unseated on the back seat between two of the most beautiful women of the Bluegrass. Next came the automobile of Maj. A. G. Morgan, marshal of the parade. This was followed by the car which finished seventh in the Glidden tour.

Governor Presents Awards.

On the arrival of the parade at the fair grounds Gov. Willson's car was halted in front of the grandstand while he, in an appropriate little speech, presented awards to the crew of the car which had done so nobly in the Glidden tour. The Governor's speech was enthusiastically applauded. The awards were as follows: J. C. Moore, driver, who piloted the Lexington car through the tour, a handsome open-faced gold watch; a pair of gold cuff buttons. Charles Blackburn, machanic for "The Lexington" car, ten dollars in gold.

Found Dying By Mother.

T. J. Montjoy, a freight brakeman on the C. and O. railroad, was found in a dying condition early this morning by his mother, Mrs. Mary M. Stull, when she went to his room to summon him to breakfast. He died a short time later without having recovered consciousness. Mr. Montjoy came in on his run from the Chesapeake and Ohio freight train No. 99 shortly after midnight and retired. He had been complaining for several days of not feeling well, but had continued at work. This morning about 9 o'clock his mother went to room to call him to breakfast and found him groaning in agony and unconscious. A physician was called, but

PURIFICATION

Work Partially Undone by
the License Board.

GRANTS PERMIT FOR SALOON
IN "RED LIGHT" DISTRICT.

NICK VAUGHN WINS CASE FOR
YENNER BROTHERS.

ANOTHER MEETING ON FRIDAY.

The license board undid a portion of its work of purification in the tenderloin districts when it granted a license yesterday afternoon at its meeting which will permit the alleged "red light" barroom and concert hall, formerly conducted by Walter Bauman at 215 and 216 East Second street, to run. The testimony revealing the character of the place adduced last week when the license was refused sounded the depths of underground depravity. It was shown that not only whites, but blacks consorted in the place at that time. The board kept the place open was not given to Bauman, but to a man named Werner, who was not called before the board at its meeting yesterday and it was not stated in open session whether the new proprietor was the bona fide owner of the saloon.

Although this barroom will now continue to run under an ostensibly new management, petitions for rehearing in the closed cases against J. N. Butler and "Conney" Hafendortler, late owners of tenderloin saloons and concert halls, between Sixth and Seventh streets, on Green street, were denied in a court manner that bespoke of finality. In order for these places to continue in business it will be necessary for the licensees to be taken out in new names. They are dark, pending the next move the part of the owners and the license board.

Nick Vaughn Wins Case.

The only case brought to trial yesterday was defended and won by Judge Nick Vaughn, Republican nominee for Police Judge, the tribunal in which all the disorder in saloons is first brought to trial. Judge Vaughn made an eloquent appeal for his clients, Henry and George Yenner, who conducted a saloon on the "Point," at 834 Fulton street, which impressed the board members strongly. The board members continued in business was forthcoming. Judge Vaughn was not so successful in his defense of Hafendortler, Butler and Bauman. The Yenners were accused of running a disorderly place. It was proved that women "shot the curtain" in the rear door that men loitered state feet away on property belonging to a railroad, and that a disorderly and riotous dance was conducted on a vacant lot next to the saloon on Mondays and Saturdays. There was no evidence that the Yenners had ever violated the Sunday-closing law or countenanced women to come into or loiter about their barroom.

Open-Air Dance Hall.

The open-air dance hall adjacent was described by one witness as the "playground" of the "red light" population. Patrolman Kaiser told of a 17-year-old girl who became so drunk and violent at one of the "balls" that her mother asked for her arrest. The board members endeavored to make George Yenner promise that the dances would stop. The Mr. Yenner agreed, but could not do, as the ground did not belong to him. He did agree to build a tall fence between his building and the sky-covered ballroom. The board members promised that the dances would stop. The Mr. Yenner agreed, but could not do, as the ground did not belong to him. He did agree to build a tall fence between his building and the sky-covered ballroom.

Frey Gets a License.

The Yenner case was the only one tried. Judge McGee announced when the board went into session that it would consider the case of the Yenners. The board members endeavored to make George Yenner promise that the dances would stop. The Mr. Yenner agreed, but could not do, as the ground did not belong to him. He did agree to build a tall fence between his building and the sky-covered ballroom.

Commercial Club Special To Lexington Wednesday, August 11, Louisville Day, Bluegrass Fair.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad will run a special train from Union Station, Tenth and Broadway, at 8 a. m. stopping at Fourth street, Baxter avenue and Crescent Hill arriving in Lexington at 10:40 a. m. returning leave Lexington at 1:30 p. m. for further information see train No. 10. For ticket office, 410 Fourth avenue, Phone 25.

"HOLY ROLLERS" DECLARED NUISANCE.

Head of Sect Held To Circuit Court At East Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Justice Parks, at East Chattanooga, to-day decided the case of the Rev. H. H. Rogers, leader of the "Holy Rollers," declaring the services a nuisance. The Rev. Mr. Rogers was held to the Circuit Court in bond of \$250 for maintaining a nuisance. Prominent citizens swore that the services ran late into the night and hideous shrieks and curses rent the air. Some high taxes were levied and threatened bodily harm if he did not leave. He declares he is staying here in the direct orders of God. County deputies guard the "Rollers" every night.

DEMON'S DEED

Young Girl Murdered After
She Was Assaulted.

VAGUE CLEW TO ROCHESTER
CEMETERY TRAGEDY.

BROKEN SPADE FOUND NEAR
GRAVE OF VICTIM.

MADE DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 9.—That Anna Schuchmacher, the 17-year-old girl whose body was found to-day brutally buried in Holy Sepulcher cemetery, was choked and beaten to death, after being criminally assaulted, is the conclusion based on the autopsy held to-day by District Attorney Henry Kleindienst. Although the coroners believe they have a clew to the murderer, traced through a broken spade found near the grave of the victim, who is guilty of the crime is a matter of the most tragic speculation.

The strange actions of a man discovered at the scene of the murder by an employee of the cemetery late to-day directed suspicion toward him and for a time gave promise that a suspect would be made, but he made his escape and his identity is unknown. A description of the man was given to the police.

For a time suspicion was directed toward an employee of St. Bernard's Seminary, which is near the cemetery, but the seminary authorities disposed of this in a statement to-day. It was learned that the suspect had been in the cemetery for some time, and had not been absent from the home for three days. Some of the police assert that they have a clew that indicates that the man is not a tramp, that he probably is now in the city, and that an arrest is probable in a day or two.

The broken spade was found near a deserted pump house near the cemetery spot where the girl's body was hidden. It was taken from a pig pen at St. Bernard's Seminary, and its use lends plausibility to the belief that the murderer was familiar with the locality. The autopsy emphasized the brutality of the crime. The body was full of a pitiable condition—the head, face, chest, arms and hands were covered with bruises and scratches. The bone that supports the tongue, the hyoid, was fractured, when the assailant choked the victim; the body was covered with bruises and scratches. Every circumstance indicates that the girl, who was of robust physique, made a desperate struggle to save her honor and life.

The inquest into the death will begin to-morrow. In the meantime, the city and county and town authorities are bending every effort to apprehend the murderer.

Miss Schuchmacher left her home Saturday morning to place flowers in the family lot at the Catholic cemetery. When she did not return at night members of the family were alarmed. A search was instituted, which was kept up until the finding of her body to-day by two officers, about a hundred feet outside of the cemetery limits.

The spot where the body was found was well-chosen for concealment. It is a back of an old house, surrounded by wild undergrowth and trees and is seldom frequented.

UNDERTAKERS.

Gran. W. Smith's Son

AL S. SMITH, Proprietor.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

609 West Jefferson Street.

Small Bank Closes

DOORS AT NORFOLK, VA.

Unwise Loans Made During Jamestown Exposition Lead To Suspension.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 9.—The Trades and Traders' Bank, doing a large banking business here among "up-town" merchants and country bankers, closed its doors to-day, announcing that owing to its inability to realize upon its paper the institution had been forced into liquidation.

The bank's officers are: Terry B. Gordon, president; James G. Riddicks and C. N. Whitehurst, vice presidents; C. E. Whitehurst, vice president, and A. Newton Cruizer, cashier. Vice President Riddicks is Mayor of Norfolk.

The closing of the bank's doors caused much excitement among the depositors and a large crowd gathered about the bank's doors.

President Gordon attributed the failure to unwise loans made during the Jamestown Exposition period and inability to realize sufficiently to meet demands since. Assignment was made to James H. Winston, trustee. The bank's paid-in capital was \$40,000.

The failure is understood to affect no other banking institution in Norfolk.

POSTPONEMENT OF SWOPE HEARING.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 9.—Thomas Swope, the street-car conductor who shot and killed the recently wounded William B. Craig, a lawyer, appeared in court to-day for a preliminary examination. Mrs. Craig's attorney immediately asked for and secured an adjournment of the case until to-morrow on the ground that Capt. Scott had not had time to go over the situation in detail with attorneys for the prisoner. Capt. Scott reached here yesterday from the South.

Mrs. Swope's parents from Winchester, Ky., accompanied him here.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND CHILDREN REACH PARIS.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Archie, Quentin and Ethel Roosevelt arrived here this evening from Avignon. They were met at the Lyons Station by Arthur Bailey-Bianchi, second secretary, and Commander Chapin and Capt. Guignard, respectively, naval and military attaches of the American Embassy, who escorted them in the embassy automobile to the apartment in which they will reside during their stay in Paris.

TREATY WITH ARGENTINA SIGNED BY MINISTERS.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cabello and Carlos H. Sherrill, United States Minister to

A Joyful Jaunt A little journey to the Rockies

That's all there is to a trip to Colorado. But what a trip! And what a change from belching chimneys and clanging gongs and roaring streets to the Titan-built heaps of rock that stick their scarred old noses through the very clouds themselves. Why one day with such air forcing its way through your lungs and forcing out the over-used, second-handed atmosphere on which they have been living for months, is like a spring house-cleaning.

Any way of going to Colorado is a good way because it gets you to Colorado, but the best way is the

Rock Island to the Rockies

The way of greatest comfort and greatest saving, for your vacation starts when the train starts. A safe and speedy journey on a road of perfect ease.

Several splendid trains daily from St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Memphis to Denver or Colorado Springs direct.

May I send you "Under the Turquoise Sky," our new illustrated book on Colorado, or our beautiful folder "Thro' Scenic Colorado and Yellowstone Park to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition"? Free on request.

Rock Island-Frisco Lines

Only \$25 from St. Louis, \$30 from Chicago; \$32 from Memphis, round trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, daily June 1st to September 30th; final limit October 31, 1909.

DEATHS.

FACH—Entered into rest Monday, August 9, 1909, at 4:21 a. m. Frank Fach, aged 44 years 5 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 8:30, from residence, 612 E. Walnut and from St. Boniface church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Michael's cemetery.

HARRIS—Theodore, August 9, at 9:30 p. m., at the residence, 206 East Chestnut street. Funeral arrangements later.

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Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cabello and Carlos H. Sherrill, United States Minister to

The Way to Comfort.

Save little by little. Invest carefully when you get \$100.00 or more. Keep on saving. Add the interest to your principal. Keep your money at work and get the habit of adding to it. Do all this through the savings and investment departments of this Trust Company, and win independence and comfort.

Any sum from One Dollar up received on deposit at interest.

Investments given careful and confidential handling.

Columbia Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus \$1,200,000

LOW RATES EAST AND WEST

\$28 NEW YORK

\$61 To Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, thence steamer to New Orleans, rail to Louisville. Limit 90 days. Meals and berth on steamer included. A most delightful trip at small cost.

TO CALIFORNIA AND YUKON-ALASKA EXPO.

A Grand Opportunity To See Yellowstone Park At Low Rates.

Ask R. S. BROWN, D. P. A., 4th and Market, Louisville, Ky.

BROTHER ARRIVES

TO AID IN DEFENSE OF MRS. MARY SCOTT CASTLE.

Case Continued One Day and William B. Craig, Complainant, Confers With Capt. Scott.

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Buenos Ayres, Aug. 9.—Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cabello and Carlos H. Sherrill, United States Minister to

IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS

At prices below cost. Embroidered Dresses reduced from \$40 to \$25.

SUMMER HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Table Covers, Cushions. Correct Stamping for Embroidery done.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS CO. The Misses Bruce.

Opposite Post-office. (Incorporated)

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East.....	* 3:15am	* 2:30pm
Cincinnati and East.....	* 3:30am	* 2:45pm
Cincinnati and East.....	* 3:45pm	* 2:45pm
Cincinnati and East.....	* 3:50pm	* 2:45pm
Mobile and New Orleans.....	* 3:30pm	* 2:45pm

Waynesville and Chattanooga	* 6:25am	* 7:10pm
Bowling Green, Aceto,mo.	* 7:05pm	* 11:00am
Waynesville and Richmond	* 8:00am	* 7:50pm
Atlanta and Jacksonville	* 8:15pm	* 1:15pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	* 7:10am	* 6:10pm
Waynesville, Frankfort and Lexington	Xa† 1:25am	Xa 8:00pm
Frankfort and Lexington	Xa† 2:00pm	Xa 11:00am
Waynesville and Greensburg	* 4:30pm	* 1:30pm
Waynesville and Springfield	* 8:25am	* 4:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	* 9:00pm	10:00am

Sunday Trains.

Frankfort and Lexington	Wa 10:00am	Wa 10:00am
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From First and Water-Street Station.

Frankfort Accommodation	+4:30pm	*:00am
Schelbville and Bloomfield	*5:15pm	*:15am
Schelbville and Bloomfield	*8:00am	*:00pm

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 9:30 p. m. and 2:35 a. m. trains to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Atlanta and Detroit, and on the 8:15 a. m. train to Atlanta and Jacksonville.

BEARGRASS RAILWAY—Terminal Station, Jefferson street, between Third and

JEFFERSONTOWN DIVISION—Cars for Jeffersontown leave Highland and Baxter avenues at 5:12 a. m. daily, and thereafter leave Terminal Station 6:05 and 7:05 a. m. and eighteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 and 9:15 p. m. Last car Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights at 11:15. Cars leave Jeffersontown for Louisville at 5:55 a. m., 7 a. m., 7:35 a. m., 8 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 9:15 a. m. and 10:15 p. m. and at 12:15 Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights to High-

leave each hour between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 7:50 p. m. Extra car (daily except Sunday) leaves at 8:20 p. m. Last car leaves for Orell at 9:03 p. m. daily except Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 11:10 p. m. Cars leave Orell for Louisville at 5:35 and 6:07 a. m. daily except Sunday and holidays and forty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:45 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Last daily car for Louisville leaves Orell at 10 p. m. daily except Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 midnight.

VERN CREEK DIVISION.—Cars for Oklahoma at 8 p. m. daily and on Sunday. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1:05 p. m. Cars leave Oklahoma for Louisville fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Last car for Louisville leaves Oklahoma at 9:45 p. m. daily and on Sunday. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 11:45 p. m.

VERN CREEK DIVISION.—Cars for Fern Creek leave Highland and Baxter avenues at 5:05 a. m. daily and thereafter leave Terminal Station at 5:50 a. m. and fifty minutes after each hour thereafter.

PROSPECT DIVISION—Cars leave Terminal Station for Prospect at 5:32 a. m. and eight minutes later, the hour thereafter until 10:08 p. m. Last car inbound leaves at 11:08 p. m. on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. An additional line leaves at eight minutes after the half hour for Prospect on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot.
Seventh and River. City Ticket Office. Fourth
and Market. Effective December 1, 1908.

Alameda and Fulton	7:11am	4:36pm
Central City Accommodation	4:45pm	8:36pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:53pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	4:45pm	8:36pm
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:53pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:33pm
California points, through cars		
Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:33pm

All trains run daily, except on Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

EAST.		
Lv. Versailles	7:30am	12:20pm
Lv. Nicholasville	8:35am	1:05pm
Lv. Richmond	9:30am	2:00pm
Lv. Irvine	10:30am	3:00pm
Ar. Beattyville	11:50am	4:50pm
WEST.		
Ar. Versailles	10:10am	5:00pm
Lv. Nicholasville	9:25am	4:45pm
Lv. Richmond	8:25am	3:40pm
Lv. Irvine	7:20am	2:40pm
Lv. Beattyville	6:00am	1:20pm

Trains leave Lexington for Winchester, Beattyville Junction, O. and K. Junction, Jackson and way points daily at 7:35 a. m. and 2:25 p. m. Returning leave Jackson at 6:30 a. m. and 2:20 p. m. Sunday only, leave Jackson at 7 a. m. Connections at Mt. Sterling with C. and O., Campton Junction with Mountain Central Railway, Beattyville Junction with L. and A. Railway, O. and K. Junction and O. and K. Railway.

only as information and are not guaranteed:
ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.
9:30 a. m. daily. St. Louis special, Hunting-
burg, Rockport, Cannellton, Princeton, Centra-
lia, Evansville, St. Louis and way stations.
4:30 p. m. daily. "Evansville Limited,"
Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannellton, Evansville,
West Baden and French Lick.
10:10 p. m. daily. "St. Louis Limited,"
Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centraia, Evansville,
and St. Louis.
8 a. m. daily. Evansville Accommodation

10 a. m. Trains from Evansville and local stations arrive at 12:23 p. m. and 6:50 p. m. TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.
Trains leave Fourth-avenue crossing twenty minutes later.
7:40 a. m. daily, "Florida Limited," Lexington, Danville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Florida.
4:20 p. m. daily, Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and way stations.
8 p. m. daily, "Florida Special," Danville, Lexington, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRACTION CO.—In effect June 1, 1909.
THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Louisville for Jeffersonville, Watson Junction, Sellersburg, Scottsburg, Crothersville, Seymour, Columbus, Edinburg, Frankfort, Greenwood and Indianapolis at 7:30, 9:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 p. m.

Cars make direct connections at Seymour with cars of the I. C. and S. T. Company for Indianapolis, and all intermediate points, also with trains of the E. and O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and information see agents and official time-table folders in all cars. Depot, Third street, between Green and Walnut.

LOUISVILLE AND EASTERN R. R.—(Pewee Valley Line).—In effect May 5, 1940

MONEY TO LOAN.
Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.
MONEY LOANED employed people and
have your names without

yourself money by getting my terms first.
D. H. TOLMAN, Room 313 Equitable bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Low Rates—Easy Payments.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. Jefferson, second floor.

**IF you need money, get our rates before
borrowing elsewhere. WEST END
LOAN CO. 1616 W. Market st.**

WANTED - 1,000 NICE GIRLS - Citizens
get the best cooks, nurses, maids, house-
keepers, etc.; all good get places free at
LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
121 S. Third st., ground floor. Open 9 till
4. Very excellent get high wages. Attend.
WANTED - Starchers and ladies' clothes
ironers. N. Y., F. C. and IDEAL
LAUNDRY, 628 W. Jefferson.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into a dark, possibly black or dark brown, inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

Monday Evening, Aug. 9.—In the New York market call money touched 2½ per cent. the highest point since the second week in June. The ruling rate, however, was only 1½ per cent. Time loans were firm and fairly active. Loans for six months were quoted at 3½ to 4 per cent. The firmer tone of the market was reported as having some reflection

[illegible]

bid for \$2,000, and at the afternoon session were \$1,000 offered at 70.

Columbus Trust was 133½, bid for ten shares at 104, and ten offered at 140.

Louisville Gas was 107½. Shares sold at 97½ and twenty-five more offered at 97½.

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse common was ten shares offered at 73.

American Cities common was 45½, bid for fifty shares and, an advance of 1.

American Cities preferred was 90, bid for fifty shares, an advance of ½.

East W. common was 90, bid for fifty shares offered at 41½, a decline of ½, asked price, and 40½ bid for fifty.

Grand Louisville common was 100 bid for two shares.

Louisville Traction common was ten shares offered at 96½, 97½, bid for ten, thirty offered at 96½, and ten offered at 96½.

Portland common at the morning session was twenty-five shares sold at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, an advance $\frac{1}{2}$ from the previous offering. At the afternoon session was 80 bid for fifty shares raised to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ and filled, 85 bid for fifty a fifty offered at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$.

West Penn common at two ten-share lots at 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, unchanged from last previous sale.

Northern Texas Electric common was 35 bid for twenty-five shares and ten offered at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, an advance of 54.

Seattle Electric common was 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid for ten shares, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$, and ten offered at 115.

West Penn common was ten shares offered at 40.

West Penn preferred was 80 bid for shares and twenty offered at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Louis Railway common sold in St. Louis at 24 1/2 to 24, and the preferred 24 1/2 to 24. The common was wanted in several good-sized lots both locally and in St. Louis, at 24. The preferred was 24 1/2 to 24 3/4, and the 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

Toledo sold in New York at 19 1/4, and closed at 19 to 19 1/4.

St. Louis Railway Investment common closed at 26 1/2 to 26, and the preferred at 26 1/2 to 26 3/4.

American Tobacco closed at 45 1/2 to 46 1/2, and 46 1/2 to 46 3/4.

New Orleans common was quoted in New Orleans at 20 to 20 1/4, the preferred at 24 1/2 to 24 3/4, and the 4 1/2 to 4 3/4.

American Cattle Raisers common was 40 1/2 to 41, and the preferred 40 1/2 bid.

Stock Exchange sales.

The following sales were made at the Stock Exchange:

MORNING SESSION.

\$1,000 Rochester Ry. and Light Co.

26 shares Portland common	8
26 shares Portland preferred	9
10 shares Portland preferred	5

AFTERNOON SESSION.

\$1,000 Springfield Ry. and Light Co.	100
\$1,000 Springfield Ry. and Light Co.	100
5 shares Portland pref.	25
5 shares Portland pref.	25
5 shares Portland pref.	25

*and interest.

The following are the latest bid and ask prices made for securities at the stock exchange:

Bank Stocks.		Bid.	Ask.
American National Bank	.....	139 1/2	140
National City Bank	.....	147 1/2	148
First National Bank	.....	155	156
Commercial Union	.....	155	156
German Insurance Bank	.....	155	156
Central Trust Co.	.....	175	176
Louisville National Banking Co.	.....	142 1/2	143
Union National Bank of Kentucky	.....	139 1/2	140
Second National Bank Albany	.....	140	141
Third National Bank	.....	140	141
Third National Bank	.....	140	141
Union National Bank	.....	140	141

Trust Company Stocks.		Bid.	Ask.
Columbia Trust Co.	.....	133 1/2	134
Equity Trust Co.	.....	140	141
Louisville Trust Co.	.....	156 1/2	157

Street Railway Bonds		
Birmingham Ry. & L. & P. 4½a	92	
Charleston Ry. & L. Co. 5a	97½	
Dallas Electric Co. 5a	96	
D. C. Electric Ry. 5a	97	
Houston Electric Co. 5a	95	
Knoxville Ry. & L. Co. 5a	108	
Louisville Ry. 5a	94	
Louisville Ry. 5a	94	
Memphis Ry. & L. Co. 5a	94	
Mobile Ry. & L. Co. 5a	102	
Nashville Ry. & Light Ry. 5a	94	
Nashville Ry. & Light Ry. 5a	94	
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½a	92½	
Paduach Trac. & Light Co. 5a	95	
Pennsylvania Ry. & L. Co. 5a	95	
Rochester Ry. & Light Co. 5a	99½	
Savannah Electric Co. 5a	83	
St. Joseph Ry. & L. Co. 5a	95	
Springfield Ry. & Light Co. 5a	97½	
St. Joseph Ry. & L. Co. 5a	95	
Wash. & Mt. Vernon Co. 5a	100	
West Penn. Railway Co. 5a	95	

est	Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks	100	100
	Payette Home Telephone 5a.	90	
	Payette Home Telephone 5b.	100	100
	Payette Home Telephone 5c.	61	
	Peoria Light 5a.	91	
	Peoria Light 5b.	93	
	Chattanooga Gas Co. first 5a.	93	
	Chattanooga Gas Co. first 5b.	93	
	Chattanooga Gas Co. first 5c.	93	
	City of Louisville Bonds.		
	City 4a, 1910.	100	100
	City 5a, old L.	102	102
	City 5a, new L.	102	102
	City 5a, Mun. Imp. 1922.	102	102
	City 5a, Mun. Imp. 1922.	102	102
	City 4a, Sewers, 1947.	100	100
	City 4a, refunding, 1947.	100	100
	City 3 1/2a, refunding, 1943.	98	98
	City 3 1/2a, refunding, 1943.	98	98
	City 3a, Sewers and Parks, 1944.	82	82
	Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks		

10	E. A. Barry & Sons com.	95
11	Boards	95
12	Bourbon Stockyards	97 1/2
13	Bozinger Electric	97 1/2
14	Bozinger Electric	97 1/2
15	Denver Gas and Electric	100
16	DeWitt	100
17	DeWitt	100
18	DeWitt	100
19	DeWitt	100
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